

1318.3 - Qld Stats, Nov 2007

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 19/11/2007

Summary

Contents



Population

Includes: **Population change, Queensland; Regional Population Growth**

,



Labour Force

Includes: **Job Vacancies; Employed persons; Unemployment; Participation rate; Employed persons by Industry**

,



Prices

Includes: **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

,



Production

Includes: **Building Approvals; Building Activity; Engineering Construction**

,



Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing Finance Commitments**

,



Incomes

Includes: **Average Weekly Earnings**



Consumption and Investment

Includes: **Retail Trade; New Motor Vehicle Sales; Private Capital Expenditure**

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Tourist Accommodation

Includes: **Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms**



Interstate Trade

Includes: **Queensland's Interstate Trade**

Population



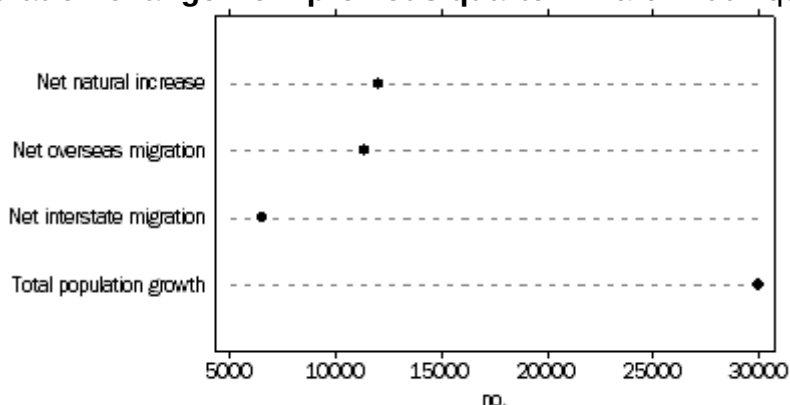
POPULATION

POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,162,000 at 31 March 2007, an increase of 92,100 (2.3%) since 31 March 2006. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 31 March 2007.

Between the December 2006 quarter and the March 2007 quarter, 40% (12,100 persons) of the total population increase of 30,000 persons was due to net natural increase (excess of births over deaths), 38% (11,400 persons) was attributable to net overseas migration and 22% (6,600 persons) to net interstate migration.

Population change from previous quarter - March 2007 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

[Back to top](#)

REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2006, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,091,546 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

Regional Population(a), By Statistical Division - At 30 June - 2001 and 2006

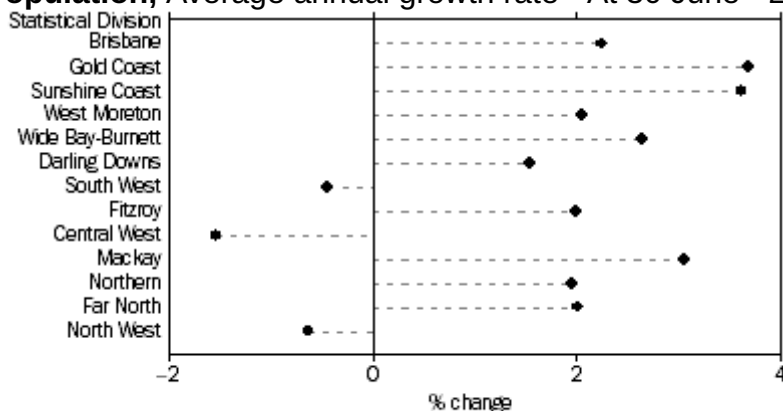
	2001 '000	2006 '000
Statistical division		
Brisbane	1 629.1	1 820.4
Gold Coast	432.6	518.1
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1
West Moreton	65.7	72.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	236.5	269.3
Darling Downs	210.4	227.1
South West	27.0	26.4
Fitzroy	181.7	200.6
Central West	12.5	11.6

Mackay	137.5	159.9
Northern	190.3	209.6
Far North	224.2	247.6
North West	34.3	33.2
Queensland	3 628.9	4 091.5

(a) Estimates of the resident population as at 30 June 2001 are final. Data for 2006 are preliminary.
Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the five years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2006 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.7%, Sunshine Coast (3.6%) and Mackay (3.1%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: South West (-0.4%), North West (-0.6%) and Central West (-1.5%).

Regional Population, Average annual growth rate - At 30 June - 2001 to 2006



Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Note: On 24 July 2007, the ABS released preliminary rebased estimates of regional population for June 2006, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. On 1 October 2007, additional data will be released with this product. At that time, spreadsheets and a data cube containing estimates for all years from June 1996 to June 2006 will be available.

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

[Back to top](#)

Labour Force

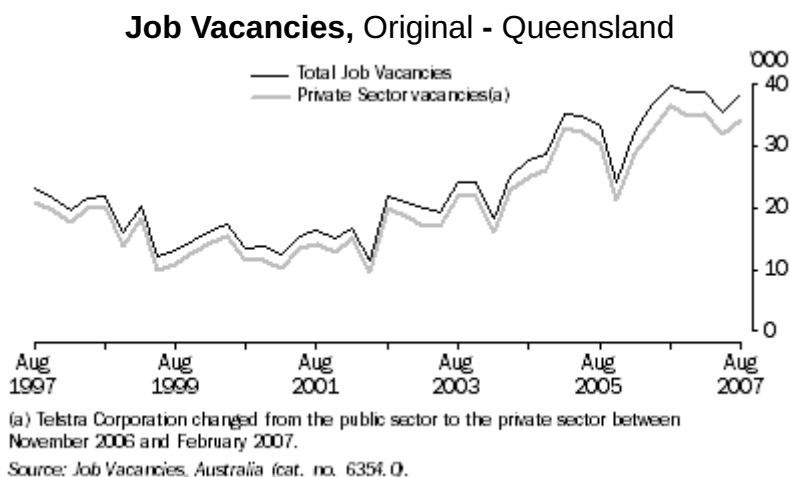


LABOUR FORCE

Job Vacancies
Employed Persons

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 38,500 in August 2007 from 35,600 in May 2007. The August 2007 vacancies were 3.3% lower than in August 2006. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (11%) of total job vacancies in August 2007.

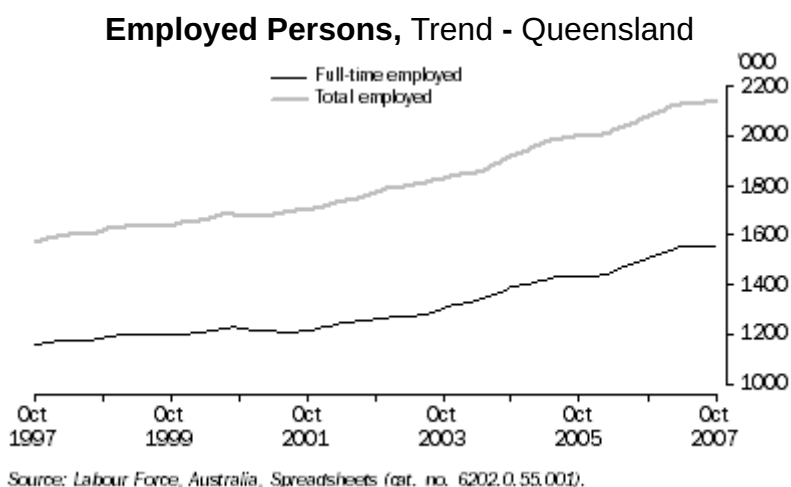


Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This publication is released quarterly.

[Back to top](#)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In October 2007, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,145,100 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,558,900) accounted for 73% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 65% of full-time employed persons and 55% of total employed persons.

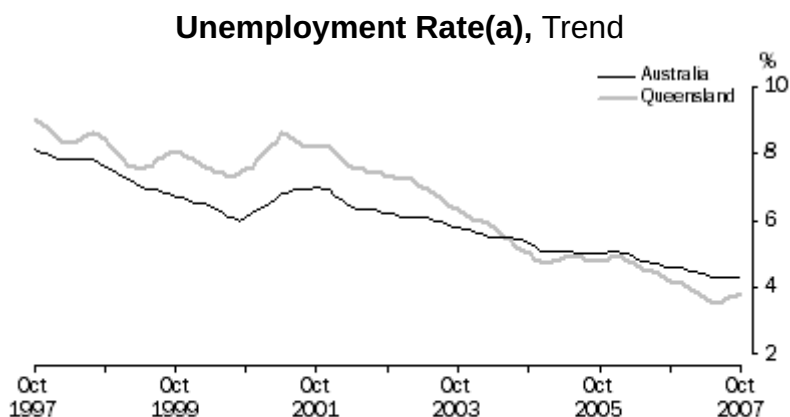


[Back to top](#)

UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for October 2007

was 84,900 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.8%. Since July 2004, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.



Females accounted for 52% of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland in October 2007 and had an unemployment rate of 4.3%. The corresponding male unemployment rate was 3.4%. Females have had higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts since May 2002.

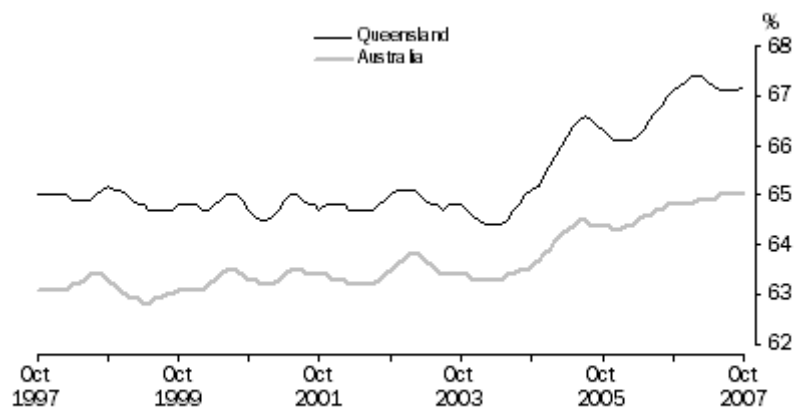


[Back to top](#)

PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in October 2007 was 67.2%. This rate is 3.4% higher than October 1997. Queensland has consistently recorded higher participation rates than the national average.

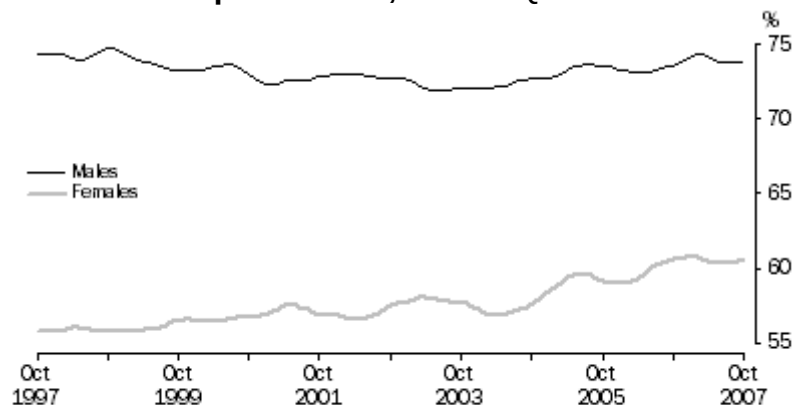
Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since July 2006, and increased slightly to 60.6% in October 2007. This is an 8.6% increase on the female participation rate recorded in October 1997. The male participation rate in October 2007 was 73.8%, a decrease of -0.6% on the rate recorded for October 1997.

Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) and [Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets](#) (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

[Back to top](#)

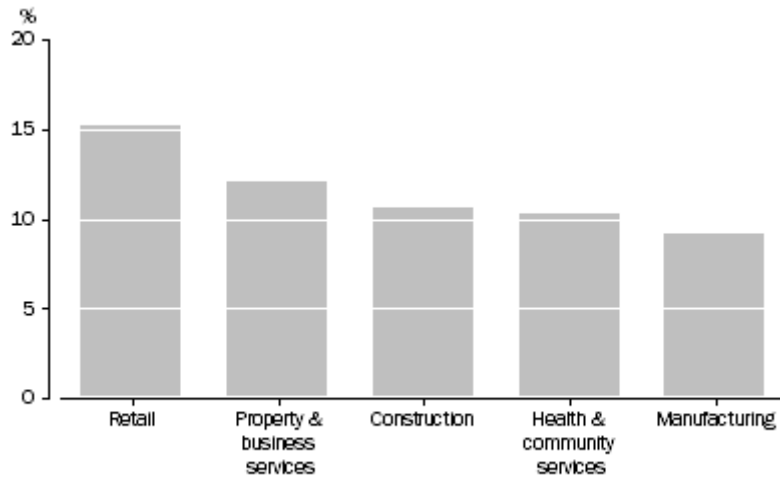
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,126,600 employed persons in Queensland in August 2007. The industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (324,700), Property and business services (257,400) and Construction (225,100). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas and water (14,700), Communication services (31,600) and Mining (37,500).

The five major industries with the most number of employees accounted for over half (57%) of Queensland's employed persons.

Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland -

August 2007



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year August 2006 to August 2007, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in Cultural and recreational services (33%). In the same period, Finance and Insurance had the greatest decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 18%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

[Back to top](#)

Prices



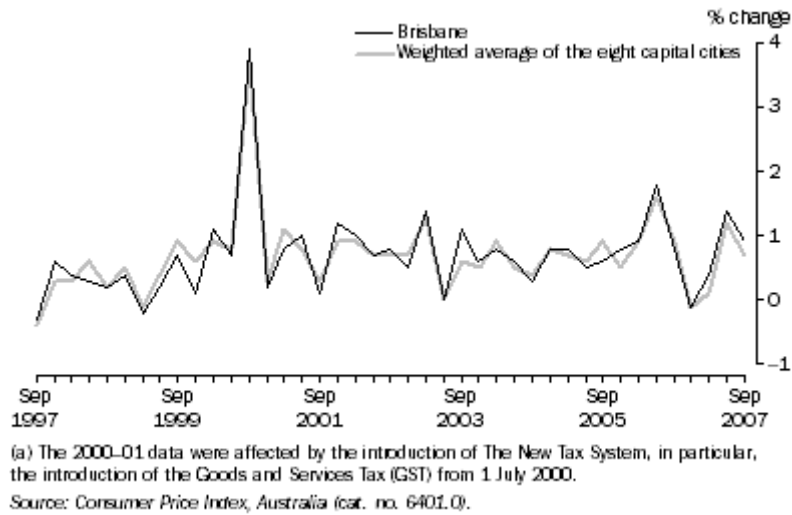
PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 2.7% in the 12 months to September 2007, compared to a 1.9% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

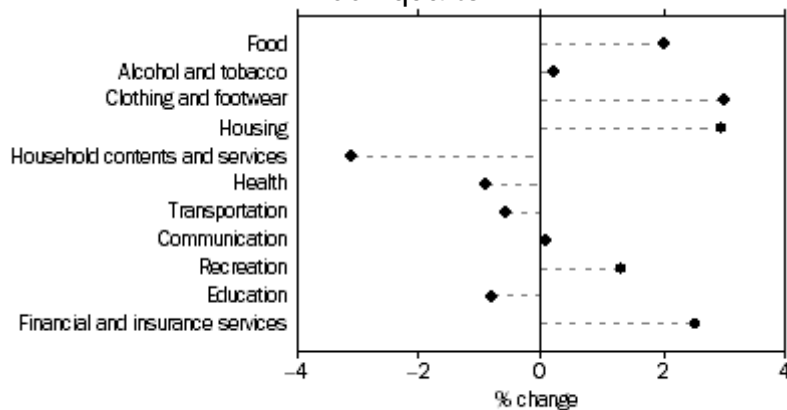
Brisbane's CPI rose by 0.9% between the June quarter and the September quarter 2007 and for the same period, the weighted average of the eight capital cities rose by 0.7%.

Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)



In the September 2007 quarter, the categories with the largest percentage increases in Brisbane were Clothing and footwear (3.0%), Housing (2.9%) and Financial and insurance services (2.5%). Increases in fruit and vegetable prices, rents and house purchase made significant contributions to the Food and Housing groups, respectively. Household contents and services (-3.1%) and Health (-0.9%) experienced falls in prices between the June quarter and the September quarter 2007.

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: September 2007 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Production

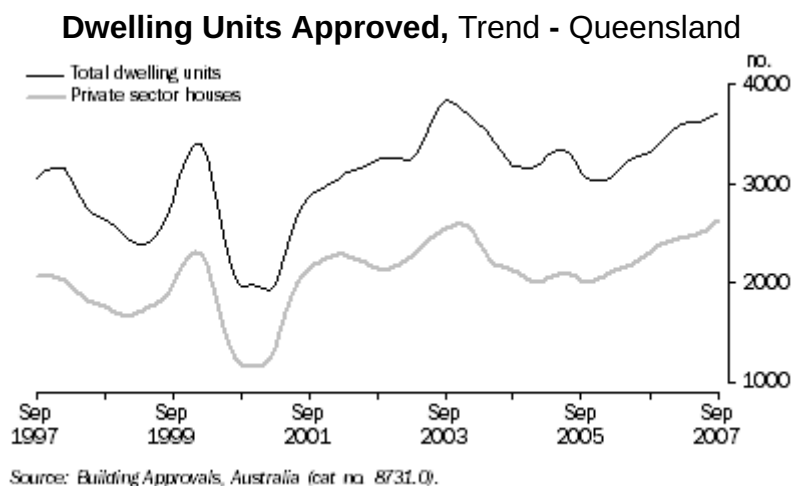


PRODUCTION

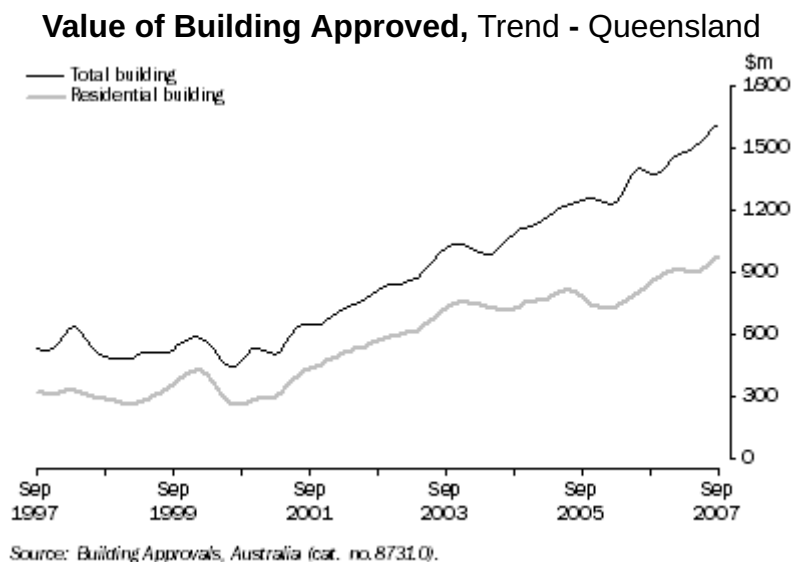
Building Approvals

BUILDING APPROVALS

In September 2007, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 3,720. The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved for September 2007 showed total approvals have generally been rising for the last 20 months. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 2,626 approvals and represents 71% of total dwelling units approved.



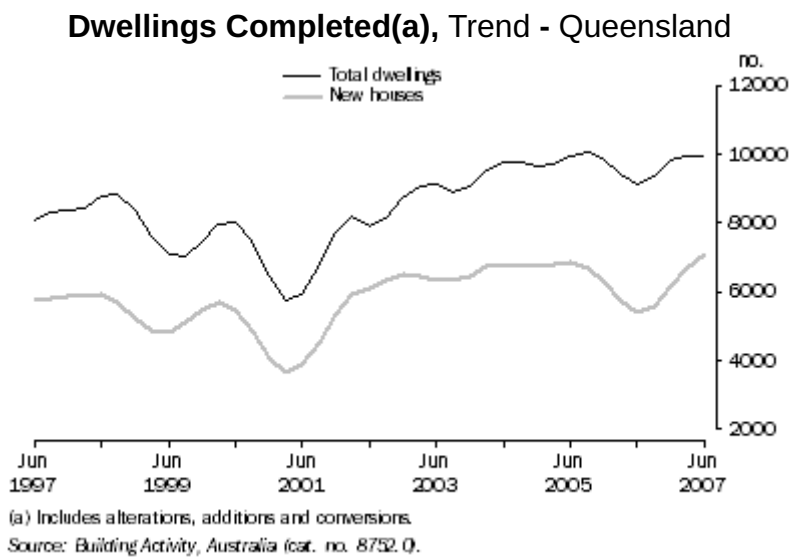
In September 2007, the total value in trend terms of building approvals was \$1,617.4, a 17% increase from September 2006. Residential buildings accounted for 60% of the total value of buildings.



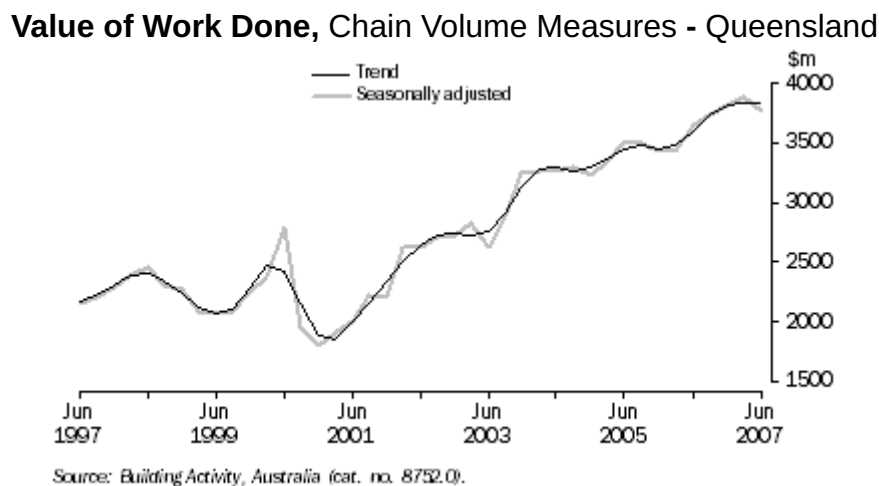
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

[Back to top](#)

In the June 2007 quarter, the total number of dwellings completed in trend terms in Queensland was 9,935. This is a 0.6% decrease from the March 2007 quarter following increases for the previous three quarters. There were 7,084 new houses completed during the June 2007 quarter which represents 71% of the total number of dwelling units completed.



In the August 2007 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$3,832.2 million, a 6.5% increase from June 2006 quarter.



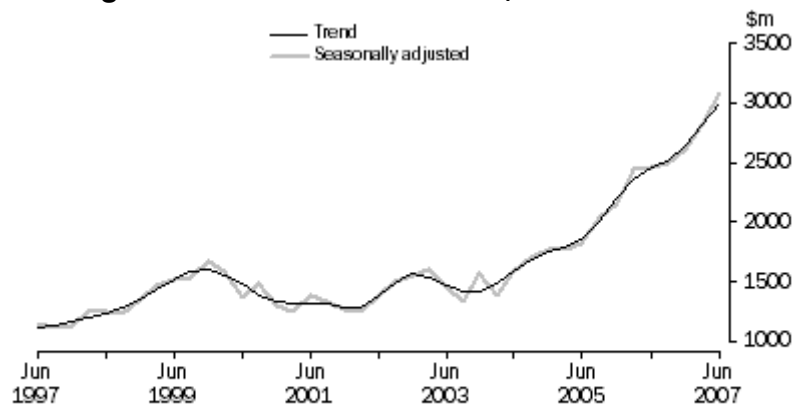
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

[Back to top](#)

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the March 2007 and June 2007 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 6.3% to \$3,001.3 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003 quarter.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

[Back to top](#)

Housing Finance



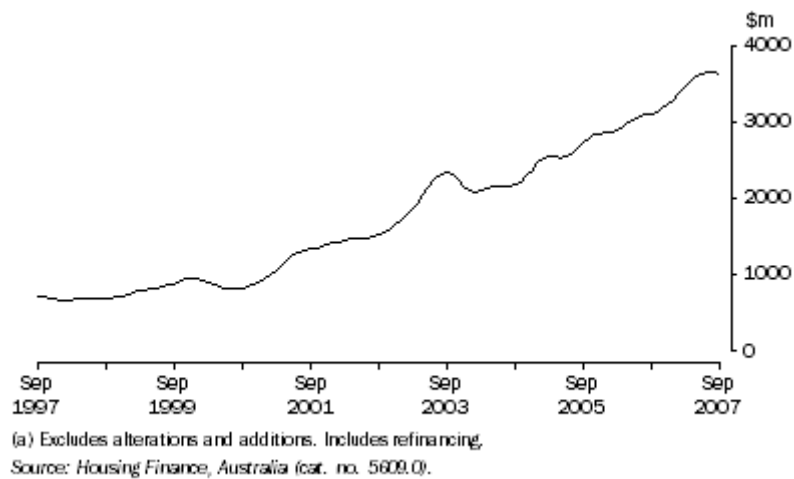
HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms increased by 4.0% to 14,861 in September 2007 when compared with September 2006.

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland has risen by 17% to \$3,643.0 million in the 12 months to September 2007. After 27 months of increases, the September 2007 trend estimate showed a slight decrease of -0.2% from the August 2007 value of housing finance commitments.

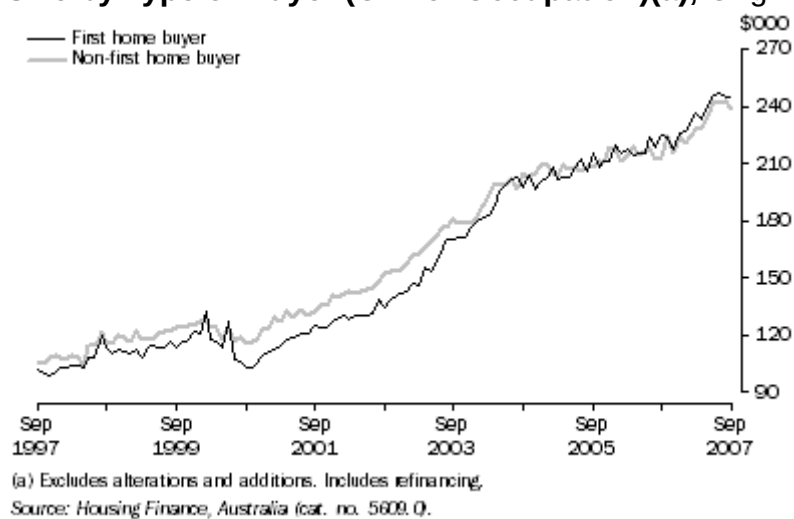
Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland



Since September 1997, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$105,100 to \$239,500.

In September 2007, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$244,900) was 2.8% higher than for non-first home buyers (\$238,300).

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

Incomes



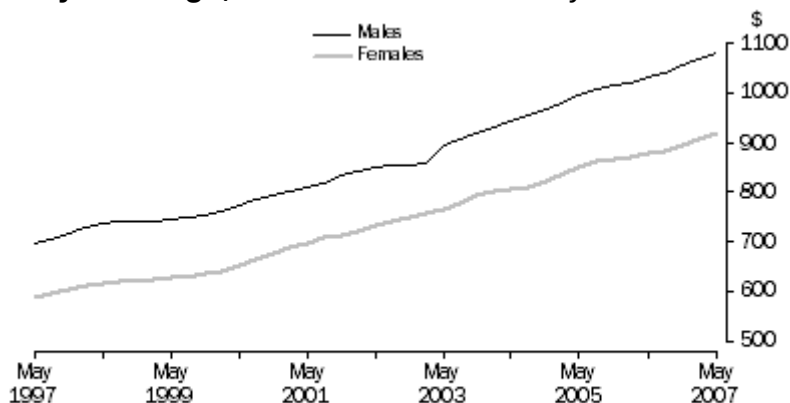
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 4.6% to \$1,019.90 in the 12 months to May 2007. Nationally, the corresponding increase was marginally lower at 4.4% (up to \$1,088.40).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 5.0% for males and 4.9% for females over the 12 months to May 2007. The May 2007 female estimate of \$920.90 was 85% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,082.80.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time - Trend: Queensland



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Consumption and Investment



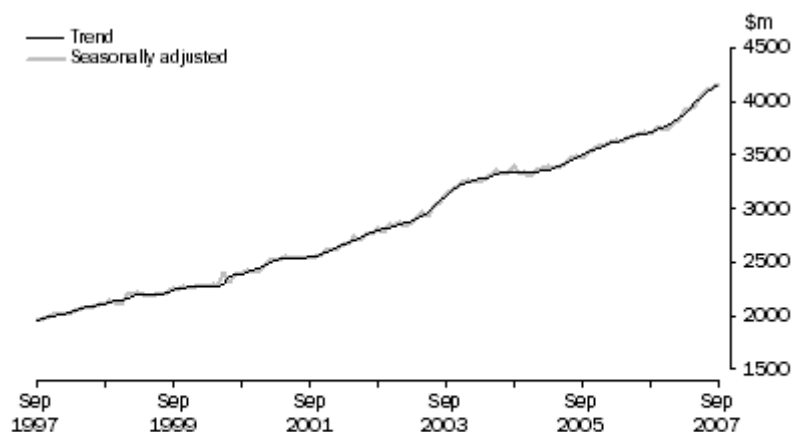
CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

Retail Trade
New Motor Vehicle Sales
Private New Capital Expenditure

RETAIL TRADE

The September 2007 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,168.4 million, a 12% increase since September 2006. Food retailing accounted for 40% of total retail turnover in September 2007 and Hospitality and service industries turnover contributed 19%.

Retail turnover(a), All Industries - Queensland

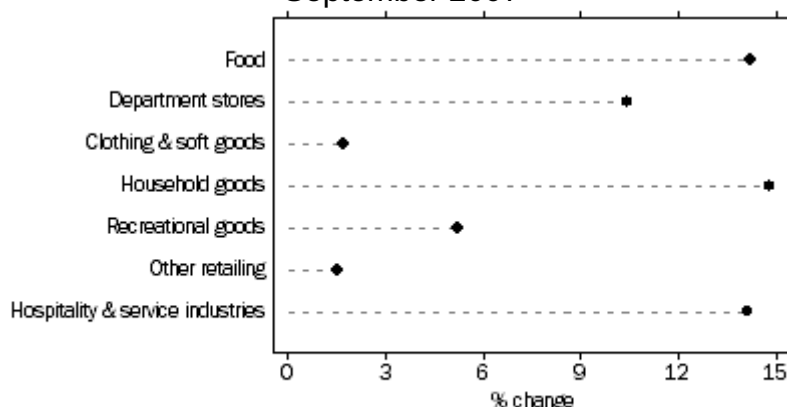


(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

All Queensland industry groups recorded increases in the twelve months to September 2007. The industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) were Household goods, rising 15% to \$662.5 million, Food retailing and the Hospitality and service industries, both rising 14% to \$1,660.7 million and \$789.5 million, respectively.

Retail Turnover By Industry Group, Trend - Percentage change over twelve months to September 2007



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

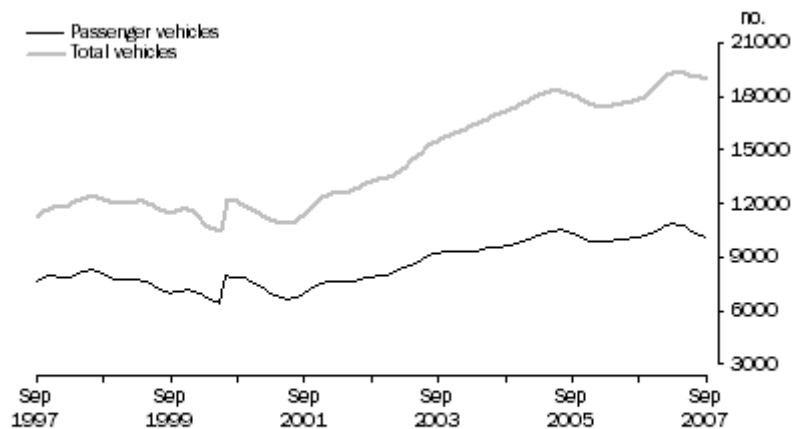
[Back to top](#)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 10,107 new passenger vehicles and 19,027 vehicles in total were sold in September 2007 in Queensland. Corresponding sales for Australia were 52,485 and 87,309.

In September 1997, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 68% of total vehicle sales in Queensland. By September 2007, the proportion of new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 53%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, Trend(a) - Queensland



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 9341.0.55.001).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat no. 9314.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

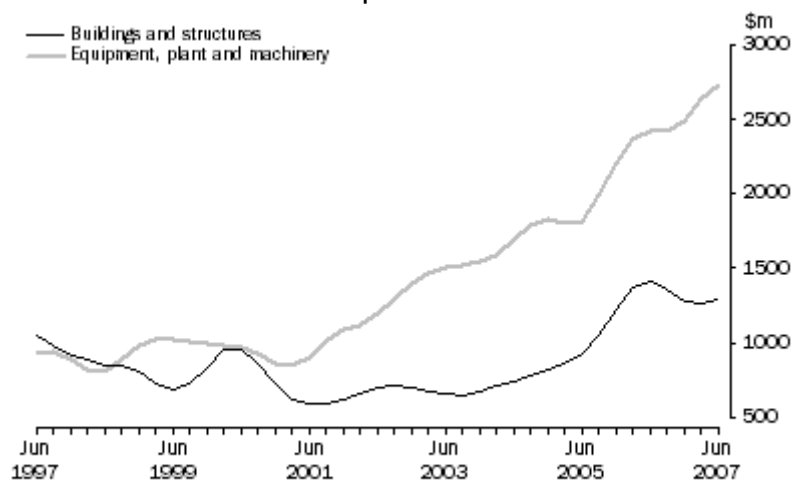
[Back to top](#)

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the March 2007 and the June 2007 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 3.1% to \$4,028 million. This follows a 7% increase in the trend estimate for March 2007. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 3.5% to \$2,732 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 2.2% to \$1,295 million.

Comparing the June 2007 quarter with the June 2006 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 8.9%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 13% and expenditure on Buildings and structures decreased by 8.5%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and](#)

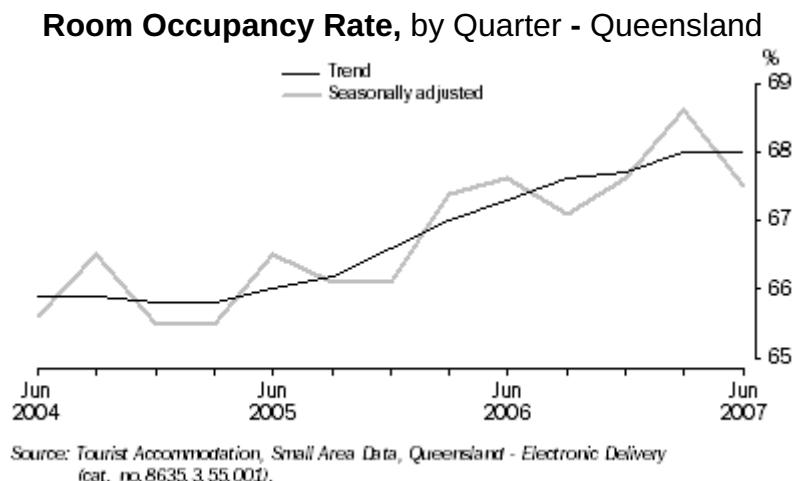
Tourist Accommodation



TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the June 2007 quarter, there were 1,093 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 58,666 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland (68%) was slightly higher than the national average (66%).



In the June 2007 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.5 million guest arrivals. These accommodation establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.5 days), compared to the national average of 2.2 days.

The trend estimate of the total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more continued to increase. In the June 2007 quarter, accommodation takings rose by 1.9% to \$498 million from the March 2007 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0) and Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland, Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

Interstate Trade



INTERSTATE TRADE

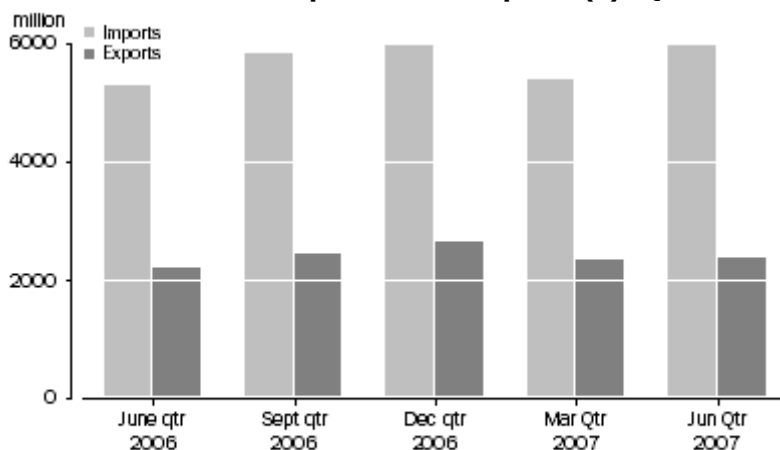
QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the June 2007 quarter was \$5,967.2 million, a 10% increase on the previous quarter and 13% higher than the same quarter in 2006.

The value in the June 2007 quarter of interstate exports was \$2,362.9 million, a 1.0% increase on the previous quarter and 6.3% higher than the same quarter 12 months earlier.

For the last 5 quarters, the value of imports has ranged between two and two and half times the value of exports.

Value of Interstate Imports and Exports(a), Queensland



(a) Some minor revisions have been made to the December 2006 and September 2006 quarters.
Source: Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

NOTE: In compiling the estimates of Interstate Trade for the Office of Economic and Statistical Research, the ABS uses a partial coverage census based on businesses with more than \$400,000 of interstate trade. This collection is now under review due to frame and coverage issues. New businesses are not well represented, so the estimates are likely to be understated. The estimates are prepared for use in the compilation of Treasury's State Accounts and users should exercise strong caution in their independent use.

For further information on this topic, please contact Queensland Treasury, Office of Economic and Statistical Research. Interstate trade data are released quarterly.

Articles

ARTICLES

ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

Census Data - Second Release

Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007

Index of Articles

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of **Qld Stats** with links to those articles.

Index of Previous Articles

INDEX OF ARTICLES

Issue	Article Title
2007	
September	<u>General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety.</u>
July	<u>Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006</u> <u>Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006</u>
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05 Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

News and Information

NEWS AND INFORMATION

Regional Statistics Newsletter
Development of Service Industry Surveys
Queensland Statistical Training
The 2011 Census - Your chance to have a say
ABS Release Information
Queensland Theme Page

REGIONAL STATISTICS NEWSLETTER

What's New in Regional Statistics (cat. no. 1386.0) is a biannual newsletter that highlights

developments in statistics relevant to regions, including metropolitan, urban, non-urban and rural areas and other information of likely interest to researchers, policy makers and other users of small area data.

What's New in Regional Statistics was first released in April 2007 and this issue included articles covering:

- new developments in geocoding
- regional population growth
- regional water use
- regional wages and salaries
- the population effects of Cyclone Larry.

The second issue of this newsletter is due for release on **5 December 2007** and will contain information on a number of new products, data releases and developments relevant to users of small area data, including:

- the review of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification
- information on the upcoming National Regional Profile release
- the 2011 Census review
- information on the Children and Youth Statistical Portal
- an article on internet access in Australia.

Interested readers are also invited to visit the Regional theme page on the ABS website for links to other related information.

[Back to top](#)

DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE INDUSTRY SURVEYS

The ABS is planning to conduct surveys on Nursing homes, Aged care, Child care, Residential care, and Non-residential care in respect of the 2008-09 financial year. The Goods and Services National Statistics Centre (G & S-NSC) will commence consultation with relevant stakeholders in late 2007 and continue until about mid 2008.

The aim of stakeholder consultation is to develop a common understanding between the ABS and key clients of the purpose of each survey and the survey requirements relative to the purpose - eg, identify and prioritise the content, accuracy, scope and significant issues that could impact on the survey development, implementation or output.

For the purpose of identifying relevant stakeholders for consultations in the broad development phase, the G & S -NSC will soon commence contacting those organisations that made relevant submissions to the 2005 Service Industry Survey Forward Work Program review.

If you did not make a relevant submission to the review but would still like to be included in the development of any of these surveys or for further information contact Melanie Taylor, Director, G & S -NSC on (02) 6252 7495, email service.industries.program@abs.gov.au.

[Back to top](#)

QUEENSLAND STATISTICAL TRAINING

The ABS has a commitment to encourage the informed use of State, Territory and regional data. To this end, the ABS Queensland office provides a suite of training programmes to help clients make the best use of ABS and non-ABS information. These courses aim to develop a greater understanding of statistical and analytical processes.

Courses can be tailored to suit particular needs and additional programmes can be developed as required.

Currently, ABS Queensland is pleased to offer the following courses in Brisbane and Northern Queensland in 2007:

Course name	Course length	Course date/s
<i>Making Quality Informed Decisions</i>	One day	Monday, 26 November 2007
<i>Turning Data Into Information</i>	Two days	Monday and Tuesday, 10-11 December 2007

For more details about course content and how to register see **2007 QLD Information & Registration Form_.pdf** on the ABS Website at [Statistical Training Queensland contacts](#).

[Back to top](#)

THE 2011 CENSUS - YOUR CHANCE TO HAVE A SAY

While continuing to deliver more new and exciting products and services from the 2006 Census, the ABS is turning its attention to the next Census of Population and Housing to be held in August 2011.

The ABS will soon be inviting public comment on the content and procedures of the next Census. The invitation to have a say in the way the nation's largest statistical collection is undertaken is in the Information Paper: 2011 Census of Population and Housing: ABS Views on Content and Procedures released on 26 October 2007.

This is the first in a series of information papers about the 2011 Census. It marks the first step in the public consultation process for 2011 and outlines ABS proposals for the next Census, including:

- procedures for conducting the Census
- arrangements to protect the privacy of individuals
- measures to ensure the confidentiality of the information collected
- topics to be included
- topics under review, including new topic proposals
- topics to be excluded.

How do I make a submission?

Submissions can be lodged either online, electronically by email or in hard copy. The submission period

opened on 26 October 2007 when the Information Paper is released and will **close on 31**

March 2008. Users of Census data and interested members of the public are invited to make submissions on any aspect of the Census.

The Information Paper and Submission Form is now available on the ABS website (for free download) at www.abs.gov.au/2011censusviews. Information and guidelines about making a submission will also be available from the website.

In addition to providing copies of the Information Paper to people and organisations with an interest in Census data, the ABS will notify the public of the release of the Information Paper through:

- advertisements placed in major newspapers across the country
- media releases
- the ABS website.

What happens next?

Following the assessment of submissions and consultation meetings, recommendations on the content and procedures of the 2011 Census will be discussed with the Australian Statistics Advisory Council later in 2008. The ABS will then prepare a submission to the Federal Government during 2009. A final decision on the 2011 Census topics is expected to be made by the Federal Government in late 2009. The ABS will then release a further Information Paper outlining the final nature and content of the 2011 Census.

All individuals or organisations who have made submissions will be advised of the final outcomes.

[Back to top](#)

ABS RELEASE INFORMATION

Information on all ABS future product releases can be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#) . This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

[Back to top](#)

QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

Census data: Second release (Feature Article)

CENSUS DATA - SECOND RELEASE

On 25 October 2007, the Australian Bureau of Statistics published second release data from the 2006 Census. Second release data builds on the already extensive range of census information available. Differing from first release data (which provides statistics relating to age, gender, country of origin and household finance etc), second release data focuses on statistics relating to Australia's workforce, level of education, the way we travel to work and internal migration.

Workforce analysis

Detailed occupation data is needed for analysing current and potential imbalances in the supply and demand for particular skills at the national, regional and local area levels. This information provides input to the development of policies and programs in the fields of education, training, immigration, industry and industrial relations. Occupation data is considerably more useful when analysed with detailed data on industry of employment and qualifications.

Because the census provides small area data, users can assess labour force changes for small population groups and within small geographic areas. Labour force statistics can also be used to determine participation rates for small groups of the population such as Indigenous people, migrants from particular countries and detailed age groups.

Education

Information on whether a person is attending an educational institution has important uses for education and labour market planning. The census provides a wider range of information on the characteristics of students than is currently available from statistics derived from administrative sources. This topic is considered to be of high importance to education planners at national, state and community levels. Information on the relationship between education and labour market activities, particularly for young people and disadvantaged groups, is required by governments to monitor the impact of their policies and programs. While much of this need is met by data from surveys, the census provides data for small areas and for small population groups which assists in the planning and delivery of relevant programs.

Journey to work

Information on the direction and distance of journeys to and from work is needed for transport planning and is used extensively in land use planning. Day time population figures

are important when planning for facilities in employment centres. Journeys to and from work form the largest proportion of the total number of journeys and are concentrated in peak periods which place a critical load on transport systems.

Journey to work data is used by transport authorities for the analysis of travel patterns within major metropolitan areas, the modelling of fuel usage, the forecasting of public transport patronage and the analysis of catchment areas for transport routes. This data also assists policy makers in the planning of transport systems, industrial development and the release of residential and industrial land.

Internal migration

Statistics on usual residence one year ago and five years ago are used in the postcensal estimation of interstate migration, which in turn is used for calculating Estimated Resident Population (ERP). The census is the only source of this data.

Coupled with other census topics, the questions on usual residence provide information on characteristics of the migratory population as well as the non-migratory population. As internal migration is a major component of population change for many areas, this data is important in the calculation of population estimates and forecasts. Information on the internal migration patterns of the population at national, state, regional and local government levels is also used in planning transport, health and educational services.

Access

The second release information is available free of charge on the **ABS website**. The data is accessible through 2006 Census products such as **QuickStats**, **MapStats**, **Census Tables** and **Community Profiles**. The availability of the new data enables researchers, analysts and the broader community, to gain a better understanding of Australians and how they live. The information can assist businesses and governments to make informed decisions.

If you have any further enquiries regarding second release census data, please contact the **National Information Referral Service** on **1300 135 070**. Alternatively, you can email - census.users@abs.gov.au to keep up-to-date with the latest Census developments and releases.

Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007 (Feature Article)

YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR MARKET, QUEENSLAND, 2007

OVERVIEW

YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE

WORK AND STUDY

OCCUPATION

INDUSTRY

LABOUR MOBILITY

EARNINGS

FURTHER INFORMATION

OVERVIEW

Many people enter the work force for the first time between the ages of 15 and 24 years, although young people may take a range of different pathways in the transition from education to a career. Some combine employment with ongoing study; some spend time seeking employment or working in a variety of temporary jobs; still others settle into a career path quickly. This transition from compulsory schooling to stable employment has tended to increase in duration over the last decade, primarily because young people are remaining in education for longer.

Regardless of whether they are studying or not, the income derived from employment is an important resource for young people. It may be their only economic resource or may represent an important step in increasing their economic independence. Employment also provides an opportunity to develop work and social skills. However, employment for young people can be quite different from employment for older people and is often characterised by lower paid jobs, less skilled occupations and less job security.

This article examines the labour force characteristics of young Queenslanders aged 15–24 years. These characteristics include: participation, full-time and part-time employment, and unemployment. This article will also examine job characteristics, such as occupation, industry, change in employer/business and earnings, and the links between education and work.

In this article estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

[Back to top](#)

YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Labour Force Participation Rate

Between 1986-87 and 2006-07, the labour force participation rate in Queensland, for all people aged 15 years and over increased from 62% in 1986-87 to 67% in 2006-07. The participation rate for young people aged 15–19 years also increased from 65% to 68% while the rate for those aged 20–24 years remained stable (83% to 84%).

In contrast to the stability of the participation rate for young people, there were major changes to the proportions of young people in employment and to the patterns of full-time employment, part-time employment and unemployment during the same period.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS, QUEENSLAND

		1986-87				2006-07			
		15–19 years	20–24 years	Total aged 15–24 years	Total aged 15 years and over	15–19 years	20–24 years	Total aged 15–24 years	Total aged 15 years and over
Employed	'000	116.0	153.2	269.2	1126.3	174.3	232.8	407.1	2099.3
Full-time	'000	75.0	134.4	209.4	903.3	64.0	170.9	234.9	1526.2
Part-time	'000	41.0	18.8	59.8	223.0	110.3	61.9	172.2	573.1
Unemployed	'000	33.3	25.0	58.2	123.6	22.1	13.2	35.2	87.3
Labour Force	'000	149.2	178.2	327.4	1249.9	196.3	246.0	442.3	2186.6

Not in labour force	'000	82.2	37.4	119.6	756.4	90.9	48.3	139.1	1069.9
Civilian population	'000	231.5	215.5	447.0	2006.3	287.2	294.2	581.4	3256.5
Unemployment rate	%	22.3	14.0	17.8	9.9	11.2	5.3	8.0	4.0
Participation rate	%	64.5	82.7	73.2	62.3	68.4	83.6	76.1	67.1

Source: Labour Force, Australia - Electronic Delivery (cat. no 6291.0.55.001).

Employment

The proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in employment in Queensland has grown steadily over the last 20 years, from 56% in 1986-87 to 64% in 2006-07.

The proportion of employed young people (aged 15–24 years) was slightly higher, being 60% in 1986-87 and 70% in 2006-07. Over this period, the number of employed young people grew from 269,200 to 407,100. This growth in employment was accompanied by a relatively steady shift towards part-time work.

■ Full-time employment

Over the last twenty years, the proportion of all persons employed full-time in the civilian population aged 15 years and over rose from 45% in 1986-87 to 47% in 2006-07.

The proportion of young people aged 15–19 years in full-time employment decreased, from 32% in 1986-87 to 22% in 2006-07. This is consistent with increasing rates of participation in non-compulsory education. A similar decrease in full-time employment was recorded for those aged 20–24 years, from 62% in full-time employment in 1986-87 to 58% in 2006-07.

The number of 20–24 year olds employed full-time increased from 134,400 in 1986-87 to 170,900 in 2006-07. In contrast, the number of 15–19 year olds in full-time employment decreased from 75,000 to 64,000 over the same period. In older age groups, the number of persons employed full-time has increased relatively steadily over time between 1986-87 and 2006-07.

■ Part-time employment

Between 1986-87 and 2006-07, the participation rate in Queensland for the civilian population aged 15 years and over increased from 62% to 67%. During the same time, the proportion of people in part-time employment increased from 11% of the civilian population aged 15 years and over to 18%.

This trend towards part-time employment was even more pronounced for young people. In 1986-87, almost one-fifth (18%) of people aged 15–19 years worked part-time. In 2006-07, twice this proportion or almost two-fifths (38%) worked part-time. There was also an increase in the proportion of people aged 20–24 years who worked part-time, rising from 8.7% to 21% during the same period.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate in Queensland fell from 9.9% in 1986-87 to 4.0% in 2006-07. In comparison, the Australian unemployment rate fell from 8.1% to 4.5% over the same time.

Unemployment rates for young Queenslanders aged 15–24 years reflected a similar pattern

of decline, falling from 17.8% in 1986-87 to 8.0% in 2006-07. The unemployment rate for persons aged 15–19 years was 22.3% in 1986-87 and 11.2% in 2006-07. The 20–24 years age group recorded lower unemployment rates of 14.0% and 5.3% for the same periods.



Source: Labour Force, Australia - Electronic Delivery(cat. no 6291.0.55.001).

Unemployed Persons

Young people (aged 15–24 years) form a large part of the total number of unemployed people. In Queensland in 1986-87, this age group accounted for 47% of unemployed persons, decreasing to 40% of the total unemployed in 2006-07. These are similar to the national proportions, 46% and 39% respectively.

In Queensland in 2006-07, there were 35,200 unemployed persons aged 15–24 years, nearly two-thirds the number (58,200) in 1986-87. The number of unemployed persons generally decreases with successive age groups. Over the 20 years from 1987, the general trend in the number of unemployed people has been downwards in the younger age groups and fairly steady for the other age groups.

[Back to top](#)

WORK AND STUDY

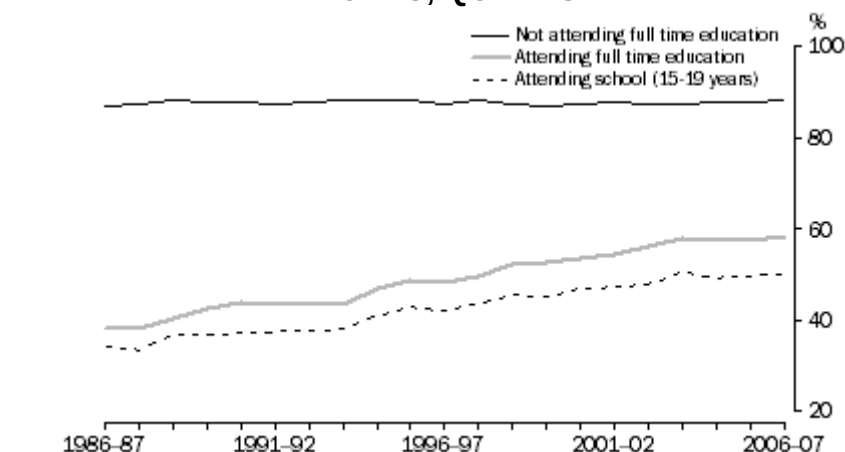
Increased participation in non-compulsory education has impacted on the pattern of employment of young people. The combination of work and study may provide a number of benefits, including: advancing life skills, identifying career options, developing work skills and funding education and living expenses. There are a range of ways in which work and study can be combined, depending on the priorities of the student. However, the combination of part-time work with part-time study is uncommon among 15–24 year olds, suggesting one activity, either employment or study, takes precedence in their life.

In Queensland, the proportion of people aged 15–24 years attending full-time education increased from 28% in 1986-87 to 41% in 2006-07.

Labour Force Participation

The labour force participation rate of people aged 15–24 years who were not studying full-time was similar in both 1986-87 and 2006-07 (87% and 88% respectively). In contrast, the labour force participation rate of those attending full-time education in the same age group increased from 38% to 59% over the same period.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY EDUCATION ATTENDANCE, 15 –24 YEAR OLDS, QUEENSLAND



Source: Labour Force, Australia - Electronic Delivery (cat. no 6291.0.55.001).

[Back to top](#)

OCCUPATION

Younger people are more likely to be employed in less skilled and therefore less well paid occupations. This is generally due to a lack of work experience or perhaps to lower levels of educational attainment.

In Queensland in August 2007, the dominant occupation groups for 15-24 year olds were Sales workers (21%), Technicians and trades workers (19%) and Labourers (18%).

MOST COMMON OCCUPATION GROUPS OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE AGED 15–24 YEARS, AUGUST 2007, QUEENSLAND

	15–19 years Total (’000)	20–24 years Total (’000)	Total aged 15 –24 years		
			Full-time (’000)	Part-time (’000)	Total (’000)
MALES					
Technicians and Trades Workers	21.8	43.3	59.8	5.2	65.1
Community and Personal Service Workers	5.6	9.0	6.7	7.9	14.6
Clerical and Administrative Workers	*3.7	7.3	6.8	4.2	11.0
Sales Workers	15.8	12.6	10.1	18.3	28.4
Labourers	28.6	23.0	26.0	25.7	51.6
Other(a)	7.0	26.2	27.4	5.7	33.2
Total	82.5	121.5	136.9	67.1	203.9
FEMALES					
Technicians and Trades Workers	3.9	7.8	8.8	*2.8	11.7
Community and Personal Service Workers	12.3	19.6	13.4	18.5	31.9
Clerical and Administrative Workers	15.1	29.1	31.8	12.4	44.2
Sales Workers	37.3	19.4	14.4	42.3	56.7
Labourers	10.8	10.2	6.1	14.9	20.9
Other(a)	*3.3	24.8	23.8	4.2	28.1
Total	82.8	110.7	98.4	95.1	193.5
PERSONS					
Technicians and Trades Workers	25.7	51.1	68.7	8.1	76.8

Community and Personal Service Workers	17.9	28.6	20.1	26.4	46.5
Clerical and Administrative Workers	18.9	36.4	38.6	16.7	55.2
Sales Workers	53.2	31.9	24.5	60.6	85.1
Labourers	39.4	33.2	32.0	40.5	72.6
Other(a)	10.3	51.0	51.3	10.0	61.2
Total	165.3	232.1	235.2	162.2	397.4

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Includes Managers, Professionals and Machinery operators and drivers.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Men

Just over one-third (35%) of men aged 15-19 years and nearly one-fifth (19%) of 20-24 year olds worked as Labourers. Technicians and trades workers (36%) were the most common occupation group for men aged 20-24 years and accounted for 26% of employed men aged 15-19 years.

Women

In Queensland, in August 2007, the most common occupation groups for women aged 15-19 years were Sales workers (45%) and Clerical and administrative workers (18%). For women aged 20-24 years the most common occupation group was Clerical and administrative workers (26%). Community and personal service workers and Sales workers each accounted for a further 18%.

Full-time and part-time

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of 15-19 year olds are employed part-time. In contrast only around one in four (25%) of 20-24 year olds are employed part-time.

Seven out of ten (71%) of 15-24 year old Sales workers are employed part-time and nearly nine out of ten (89%) Technicians and trades workers of this age group are employed full-time.

[Back to top](#)

INDUSTRY

In August 2007, in Queensland, five industries accounted for nearly two-thirds (63%) of the employment of 15–24 year olds. The Retail trade industry was most likely to provide employment to young people, with just under a quarter (23%) employed in this industry.

MOST COMMON INDUSTRY GROUPS OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE AGED 15–24 YEARS, AUGUST 2007, QUEENSLAND

	15–19 years Total ('000)	20–24 years Total ('000)	Total aged 15 –24 years		
			Full-time ('000)	Part-time ('000)	Total ('000)
MALES					
Manufacturing	6.1	19.1	22.2	*3.1	25.3
Construction	11.9	22.3	31.4	*2.8	34.2
Retail trade	23.2	17.3	17.1	23.4	40.5
Accommodation and food services	14.2	10.4	8.1	16.5	24.5
Health care and social assistance	*1.3	*3.5	*2.2	*2.6	4.9

Other(a)	25.8	48.8	55.8	18.7	74.6
TOTAL	82.5	121.5	136.9	67.1	203.9

FEMALES

Manufacturing	3.9	5.0	5.7	*3.2	8.8
Construction	1.0	*3.3	4.1	*0.2	4.3
Retail trade	29.6	20.0	16.4	33.3	49.7
Accommodation and food services	21.8	15.3	11.3	25.7	37.0
Health care and social assistance	4.2	15.9	10.0	10.2	20.1
Other(a)	22.3	51.2	51.0	22.5	73.5
TOTAL	82.8	110.7	98.4	95.1	193.5

PERSONS

Manufacturing	10.0	24.1	27.9	6.3	34.1
Construction	12.9	25.6	35.5	*3.0	38.5
Retail trade	52.8	37.3	33.4	56.7	90.1
Accommodation and food services	35.9	25.6	19.4	42.2	61.6
Health care and social assistance	5.6	19.4	12.2	12.8	25.0
Other(a)	48.1	100.0	106.8	41.3	148.1
TOTAL	165.3	232.1	235.2	162.2	397.4

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Includes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Mining, Electricity, gas and water and waste services, Wholesale trade, Transport, postal and warehousing, Information media and telecommunications, Financial and insurance services, Rental, hiring and real estate services, Professional, scientific and technical services, Administrative and support services, Public administration and safety, Education and training, Arts and recreational services and Other services.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Men

The most common industry groups for men aged 15-19 years were Retail trade (28%), Accommodation and food services (17%) and Construction (14%). For men aged 20-24 years Construction (18%) and Manufacturing (16%) were the most common industry groups.

Women

In Queensland, in August 2007, just over one-third (36%) of women aged 15-19 years were employed in the Retail trade industry. Accommodation and food services accounted for 26% of employed women in this age group.

Retail trade (18%), Health care and social assistance (14%) and Accommodation and food services (14%) were the dominant employing industries for women aged 20-24 years.

Full-time and part-time

The majority of young people (aged 15-24) employed in the Accommodation and food services industry and the Retail trade industry are part-time (69% and 63% respectively). In contrast, the majority of employed people of this age group in the Construction industry (92%) and the Manufacturing industry (82%) are full-time.

[Back to top](#)

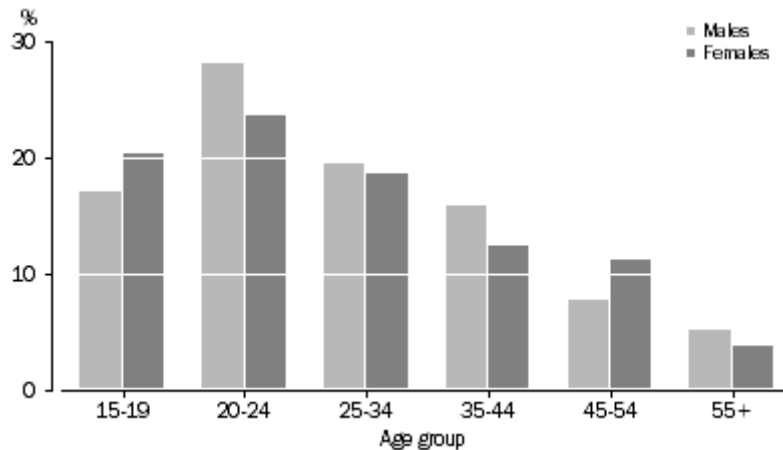
LABOUR MOBILITY

In Queensland, in the twelve months to February 2006, 86,800 people aged 15–24 years had changed employer or business in the previous 12 months. Young people may move between jobs for voluntary reasons. For example, changing jobs may assist them to further

their careers and/or adapt to changing educational commitments. On the other hand, movement between jobs may be involuntary or linked to less secure employment.

The proportion of persons who had changed employer or business was greatest for the 20–24 years age group for both men and women and declined with increasing age. Just over a quarter (28%) of men aged 20–24 years had a change of employer or business, compared to 24% for women of the same age.

PERSONS WHO WERE WORKING FEBRUARY 2006, QUEENSLAND **Proportion who changed employer/business in the last 12 months**



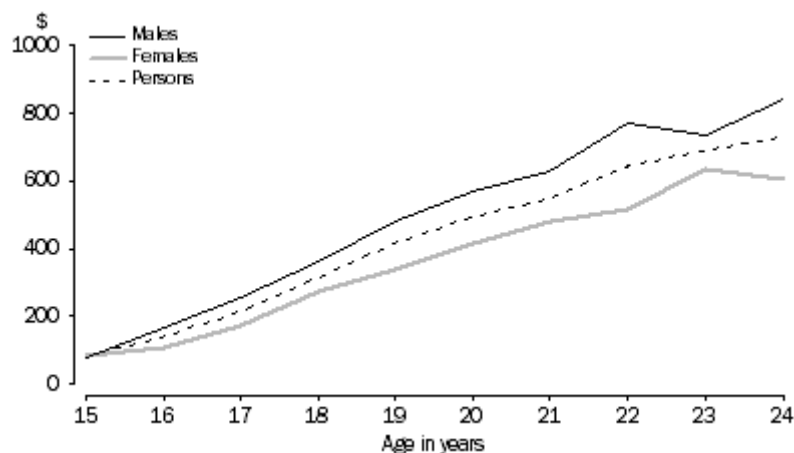
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Mobility Survey.

[Back to top](#)

EARNINGS

Lack of training, lower education levels and a predominance of part-time employment may contribute to lower earnings of young people. Increased experience and movement to full-time employment lead to increased average incomes. In August 2006, the average weekly earnings for young people rose almost linearly with their age from around \$80 a week for 15 year olds to around \$840 a week for men and \$610 a week for women at age 24 years.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY AGE, AUGUST 2006, QUEENSLAND



Source: ABS data available on request, Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey.

In Queensland, people aged 15–19 years had the lowest average weekly earnings of full-time employees, \$469 compared to the highest earning age group (35–44 years) of \$1141. Men aged 20–24 years who had full-time employment earned \$839 a week compared to \$672 for women, while for part-time employees of this age group men (\$330) earned slightly more than women (\$319).

FURTHER INFORMATION

ABS Sources

Data in this article were extracted from the following data cubes which are available on the ABS web site:

- Labour Force, Australia - Electronic Delivery (cat. no 6291.0.55.001)
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no 6291.0.55.003)

ABS data available on request was obtained from the following surveys:

- Labour Mobility, Australia, February 2006 (cat. no 6209.0)
- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (cat. no 6310.0)

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